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(54) A METHOD OF STERILIZING CONTAINERS BASED ON FIBER

Verfahren zum Sterilisieren von Behältern aus faserhaltigem Material

PROCEDE SERVANT A STERILISER DES RECIPIENTS A BASE DE FIBRES

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Description

[0001] The present invention relates to a method of sterilizing fibre-based containers. More specifically, the invention relates to a method in connection with autoclaving a fibre-based container, the cycle time of the sterilizing process being reduced.

[0002] A heat treatment for killing and/or inactivation of microorganisms can be accomplished by means of moist as well as dry heat. In the food industry the heat treatment in moist heat is preferred since the biological killing and inactivating mechanisms are much more effective at a high water content than at a low water content, i.e. dry heat. Besides, the heat transfer in the equipment used for the heat treatment is much more effective with moist heat.

[0003] In a package material having a base layer of paper or board this layer must be made relatively thick in order to give the container a necessary dimensional rigidity. However, containers made of these laminates based on paper or board have the drawback of rapidly losing their mechanical strength properties when they are subjected to liquid or moisture, which results in that the container becomes flabby and cumbersome. Thus, such known containers made of a packaging laminate with a liquid absorbing fibre layer cannot be subjected to a heat treatment with moist heat without the desired mechanical rigidity of the packaging laminate and thus the dimensional stability of the container being impaired or lost.

[0004] In order to avoid these problems packaging laminates have been developed which are adapted to withstand drastic conditions in the form of moisture and/or heat. Such a known alternative package material has for example a strengthening base layer of plastic and a filler intermixed with the plastic. This material has proved to be less moisture sensitive than the previously used materials based on paper and board. Containers manufactured from these laminates are very suitable for preservation by means of refrigeration as well as heat. When a preservation by means of refrigeration is used these containers with a solid and/or liquid filling material can be chilled by means of water cooling.

[0005] However, paper and board are cheap package materials, and containers have thus been developed which comprise a laminate with a base layer of one of these materials. Containers manufactured from such a material of laminate type in the form of a sheet or a web can be heat treated in a humid atmosphere at high temperatures.

[0006] These laminates can by means of folding be used for the manufacture of dimensional stable impermeable packaging containers which are very suitable to be used at most extreme conditions in a humid environment including heat treatment with moist heat at an overpressure. Such harsh environments comprise autoclaving at temperatures and periods which are accepted for foods. This means that the laminate is also highly

suitable to be used for the manufacture of a container which is intended to be filled with a product under aseptic conditions. In this connection the product is sterilized and filled under almost sterile conditions in a likewise sterilized container which after filling is sealed in such a way that the filled product during storage is not reinfected by microorganisms before it is consumed.

[0007] Such a heat treatment of the containers is achieved with a heat transfer medium containing water. Generally, a heat treatment with moist heat is utilized at overpressures in autoclaves which are filled with water or steam. In this connection an autoclaving cycle can be divided into a rise time, a holding time, and a cooling time. The rise time is the time from the beginning of the heating and until the desired temperature has been reached. At an overpressure of 0.5 bar the steam has a temperature of about 110 °C, and at an overpressure of 1.1 bar the temperature becomes about 121 °C. After the holding time, which is the time required to achieve a sterilization at the desired constant temperature, the pressure in the autoclave is lowered to a normal atmospheric pressure, and during the cooling time the temperature is lowered by means of cooling the autoclave.

[0008] Since autoclaving is a sterilization method which uses an overpressure this method is mostly performed as a batch procedure and not continuously. It is thus of interest to be able to reduce the cycle time when autoclaving.

[0009] However, it has become apparent that when the above-mentioned containers are too extensively heat treated they are subjected to environments whereby the good sealing properties of the containers against moisture and liquid partly are lost. Due to the soaking paper or board layers it is in this way a risk that the package material loses its mechanical strength properties and that the container becomes flabby and cumbersome. It is thus important that this type of containers is exposed to such environments to the smallest extent possible.

[0010] In order to solve the problems mentioned above the method according to the invention has been given the characterizing features of claim 1.

[0011] When sterilizing containers containing fibre the cooling of the containers has previously been effected with air in order to compensate for the problems mentioned above. However, it has been shown in connection with autoclaving that such containers with for example a soaking layer of paper or board very well tolerate heating up to a critical temperature as well as cooling with water in liquid phase as a heat transfer medium.

[0012] Different types of material require different process times and/or different times for heating/killing/cooling. Above all, the critical temperature depends on the thickness of the base layer and of the fibre content in its composition, but the other components of the packaging laminate are also of importance. Thus, the critical temperature varies between about 70 °C and about 95 °C, preferably between about 80 °C and about 85 °C.

With a folded container manufactured from a material of the laminate type in the form of a sheet or a web, which material comprises a base layer, an outer coating and an inner coating, the critical temperature can be as high as about 90 °C.

[0013] The sterilization of filled containers by means of autoclaving is carried out in a cyclic course. Such a cycle comprises the above mentioned phases following each other: rise time, holding time, and cooling time. The heat transfer medium can according to the invention be exchanged during the rise time and/or during the holding time. Since for example cooling with air is considerably slower than cooling with water a combined cooling procedure for containers which are based on fibre and which can be auto-clayed, in which procedure the air is replaced with water-cooling, results in that a shorter cooling time is achieved. In the corresponding way a heating with steam is faster than to spray with water, which is a usual preheating method in connection with heat treating processes. Thus, such exchanges of the heat transfer mediums improve the efficiency of the sterilizing cycle, and this in turn results in an improved process economy.

[0014] In this connection a heat transfer medium means an agent which transfers heat energy from or to the container. Suitable heat transfer media comprise for example water (in liquid phase), steam, and air. During the cooling of a container after the sterilization by means of for example autoclaving the heat transfer medium is according to the invention exchanged at the critical temperature, preferably from air to water. The cooling below the critical temperature can also be accomplished by means of spraying with cool water, if necessary with an accompanying cooling with CO₂ or N₂ in order to rapidly achieve a sufficiently low temperature. With this in view it is also possible to end the cooling phase with dry blowing. In the same way the heat transfer medium can be exchanged at the critical temperature during the heating of a container before autoclaving.

[0015] In summary, package materials exist which are exposed to environments requiring good sealing properties of the container against moisture and liquid. Above a certain critical temperature these materials can not completely withstand the negative effect of the water on the mechanical properties of the package material. Consequently, the containers are exposed to these non-favourable conditions as briefly as possible while maintaining the sterilization effect required. This is according to the invention achieved by the heat transfer medium used for heating and/or cooling of the container, respectively, being exchanged during the heating and/or cooling of the container at a critical temperature for the container when it is sterilized by means of heat treatment, preferably autoclaving. Preferably, the sterilization is performed in an autoclave, the temperature of which is allowed to rise to the autoclaving temperature suitable for the application, which temperature is maintained during a sufficient holding time. Then the container is

cooled with a medium not containing water, which medium preferably is air, down to the critical temperature, at which temperature the medium is exchanged for water.

[0016] Calculations from experiments in practice have shown that the process time can be reduced considerably by means of this cycle of steam-air-water. In dependence of the type of container the cooling time can for example be shortened with about 10 minutes from earlier duration times of about 30-50 min.

Claims

1. Method in connection with autoclaving a fibre-based container, **characterized in that** during the heating and/or cooling at a temperature critical for the container in terms of the heat transfer medium, the heat transfer medium used for the heating and/or the cooling, respectively, of the container is exchanged.
2. Method as claimed in claim 1, **characterized** in that the medium during the cooling is exchanged from air to water.
3. Method as claimed in claim 1, **characterized in that** the critical temperature is between about 70 °C and about 95 °C.
4. Method as claimed in claim 3, **characterized in that** the critical temperature is between about 80 °C and about 85 °C.

Patentansprüche

1. Verfahren in Verbindung mit dem Behandeln eines Behälters aus faserhaltigem Material im Autoklaven **dadurch gekennzeichnet**, **dass** während des Erhitzens und/oder Kühlens bei einer für den Behälter kritischen Temperatur (in Bezug auf das Wärmeübertragungsmedium) das zur Benutzung des Erwärmens und/oder Kühlens für den Behälter verwendete Wärmeübertragungsmedium ausgetauscht wird.
2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet**, **dass** das Medium während des Kühlens von Luft zu Wasser ausgetauscht wird.
3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet**, **dass** sich die kritische Temperatur zwischen etwa 70 °C und etwa 95 °C.
4. Verfahren nach Anspruch 3,

dadurch gekennzeichnet,
dass sich die kritische Temperatur zwischen etwa
80 °C und etwa 85 °C befindet.

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Revendications

1. Procédé en relation avec un traitement en autoclave d'un récipient à base de fibres, **caractérisé en ce que**, pendant le chauffage et/ou le refroidissement, à une température critique pour le récipient en termes du fluide de transfert de chaleur, on change le fluide de transfert de chaleur utilisé pour le chauffage et/ou le refroidissement du récipient respectivement. 10
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2. Procédé selon la revendication 1, **caractérisé en ce que** le fluide pendant le refroidissement est changé de l'air à l'eau. 20
3. Procédé selon la revendication 1, **caractérisé en ce que** la température critique est comprise entre 70°C environ et 95°C environ.
4. Procédé selon la revendication 3, **caractérisé en ce que** la température critique est comprise entre 80°C environ et 85°C environ. 25

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